

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
OFFICE, 109 N. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.  
Volume XXVII.....No. 190  
New York, Saturday, July 12, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

The latest news we have from General McClellan's army is that heavy cannonading was heard up the James river at Fort Monroe on Thursday, and this fact, in connection with a private despatch received in Philadelphia yesterday from General McClellan, to the effect that the army were routed, and that the enemy had retreated, would imply that another fight had taken place on the peninsula.

The Southern account of the late battles, during the withdrawal of Gen. McClellan's army to the James river, which we give to-day from the Richmond papers, is worthy of attention. The enemy admit the strength of our army's new position, which they designate as the strongest on the peninsula, and, indeed, demonstrate the fact by furnishing the geographical and topographical features of the location. The general tone of the rebel journals indicates dissatisfaction with the result of the movement, and by no means shows that it is regarded in the light of a success for the rebel arms.

The news from Vicksburg is to the effect that the rebels made an attempt to strengthen their earthworks on the bluff near the city; but the shells from our mortar boats drove them away. The enemy make but a poor stand, and the city was, at last accounts—Wednesday night—severely damaged by our fire.

We give to-day the Tariff bill in full, which has just become a law, and which, in connection with the Tax bill—the particulars of which we published some days ago—forms the substantial basis upon which the means for carrying on the war must rest. The income of the government from the Tariff bill and the Tax bill will undoubtedly be abundant for all its wants.

The Norwegian, of Cape Race, brings news from Europe to the 4th of July—one day later.

The statements of M. Billaut, the French Minister, in the Legislature, on the Mexican question, excited "great indignation" among the friends of General Prim in Madrid.

The London Times has another editorial on the American war question, in which the writer pretends to lament the horrors of the struggle; but ends by advising the North to "let the South go peaceably."

At a large meeting of factory operatives in Blackburn, England, the idea of affording a moral support to Mr. Lincoln's plan for a "restoration" of the Union was warmly advocated and sustained.

CONGRESS.

The Tariff bill passed both houses of Congress yesterday, and only requires the approval of the President to become a law.

In the Senate, the General Pension bill and several unimportant bills were passed, and the remainder of the session was occupied in debate on the amendment to the Militia bill, authorizing the employment of negroes in the military service, and freeing the mothers, wives and children of those so employed, but no vote was taken on the subject.

In the House of Representatives, the bill to prevent officials from receiving pay for procuring contracts, was passed. The Committee of Ways and Means reported a bill providing for a national currency, secured by United States stock, and for the circulation and redemption thereof. It was re-committed and ordered to be printed. The Conference Committee on the Confiscation bill made a report, combining some of the main points of both the Senate and House bills on that subject, which was accepted. A synopsis of this important measure is given in our report of the proceedings.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamship Norwegian, which left London yesterday on the 4th inst., passed Cape Race yesterday morning, on her voyage to Quebec. Her news is one day later than the advices of the City of New York—telegraphed from St. Johns Newfoundland—published in the Herald on the 11th instant, and three days later than those received by the Great Eastern.

The political report by the Norwegian is not important. It is closed in London at 9 1/2 a 92. The Liverpool cotton market was excited, at an advance. During the week prices were from two pence to two and a half pence (sterling) higher, and the rates of the 4th instant tend still upward. Breadstuffs were looking downward. Provisions were very dull.

The shipping in the port of Liverpool made a splendid display on the Fourth of July, flags flying from every masthead, while the transatlantic steamers bunched out all their brunting.

The steamship Columbia arrived here yesterday from Havana, with important news from Mexico. A body of Mexican troops, under the command of Gen. Ortega, suffered themselves to be surprised shortly after midnight of the 13th of June by a small French force, which got possession of their artillery by a surprise, and turned the pieces against the astonished Mexicans. The French accounts magnify it into the routing of 4,000 Mexicans by 150 Frenchmen, when in reality there were not fifty hundred at all engaged, and, owing to the darkness of the night, could not see the number of their foes. It was quite an insignificant affair, and is only a temporary loss of position to Ortega.

There is nothing of interest from Havana. Yellow fever continues feebly upon the uncommitted, principally among the shipping.

We have news from St. Domingo city to June 26, but without a single interesting feature.

We have news from South America, dated at Rio Janeiro, June 8. The Zacaia Ministry has fallen, and a new one, under the presidency of Marquis Oliveira, has been constituted. Coffee is quoted at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4 for good fruit. Shipments since last mail, 33,228 bags; stock, 500,000 bags.

The specie and exchange markets were less animated yesterday, and both gold and exchange were lower, the former closing at about 114 1/2, the latter at 120 1/2. Stocks were all lower, and closed with a dull feeling. The decline was ascribed to a quantity of stock sold for account of a house which has failed. Money is 4 per cent; green backs, 107 1/2 to 107 3/4. The gold imports for the week end are estimated at \$600,000.

The cotton market was excited yesterday, and sales of 75,000 bales were made, the receipts of the Norfolk being 10,000, on the basis of 25 lbs. a bale, per 100, for meeting upwards. After the receipt of the news of the extraordinary advance of 2 1/2 to 3, or about 4 a bale, per 100, over the previous week in a Liverpool, with large sales, holders advanced their prices, but it was not till the day that no transactions were reported. The advance in cotton here and in Liverpool has been anticipated by two causes: first, by the anticipated exhaustion of supplies; and secondly, by the decided advance and activity in raw goods, both in New York and in Manchester. The high rates of shipping exchange and in freight, with the

rapid advance in prices, effectually exclude further importations from England to this country. Flour was buoyant and closed steady, though a shade for some grades. The labor strike and high freights tended to depress the grain market, and wheat closed from 1c. to 2c. lower. Corn was heavy, and closed at lower prices. Sugar was unchanged, but active, with sales of men at \$10 3/4 to \$10 5/8 and prime at \$8 3/4 to \$8 5/8. Sugar was in good request and firm, with sales of 800 hogs. Coffee was firm, with a fair amount of sales. Freight were firm, with engagements were to a fair extent.

The French Expedition to Mexico.

The news from Mexico by way of Havana, which we publish this morning, is highly important, and, taken in connection with the recent speeches on the French expedition in the Corps Legislatif at Paris, must awaken serious doubts in the Emperor's mind as to his ability to conquer that country. Although the French have all along been disputing the plain statements of Generals Zaragoza and Beriozabal concerning the defeat of the expeditionary army at Puebla, we find that they have ever since that battle been content to remain entrenched at Orizaba, without attempting to advance again on the road to the city of Mexico. The Mexicans, becoming tired of this state of inaction, resolved to bring matters to a crisis, and accordingly summoned Count Lorencez, the French Commander-in-Chief, to capitulate on easy terms. The French general evaded this demand, and the result was that a combined attack on Orizaba was planned by the Mexican commanders, which had been carried out with skill and decision, would have finally ended the French schemes of conquest in Mexico. General Gonzalez Ortega was sent forward with his forces to the Cerro de Barrego, a high position, commanding the city of Orizaba, and here, at six o'clock in the evening of the 14th of June, he took up his position, planted his batteries, and prepared for an attack on the French camp at an early hour next morning. After this the Mexicans went to sleep, and did not awake from their sweet slumbers until the French were in their camp, at one o'clock on a dark morning, and their guns were turned upon themselves. They were so surprised that they could make little or no resistance, and in the thick gloom they could not see their assailants, and thus the whole plan of the Mexican attack on Orizaba fell to the ground.

Now the whole of this was very foolish on the part of the Mexicans; but we trust that it will be a salutary lesson to them to be more vigilant for the future. They require a few more lessons in war, and this is a very good one. The advantage thus gained by the French is, however, of no importance whatever, except that when the news—magnified and exaggerated—reaches France it may excite the pride of the people and cause the war to be more popular. Such a result will only make things worse for the French. The passions of the antagonists will be further excited, and the war will, of necessity, be more intensified. The Mexicans are on the spot with their millions, and even now we hear that fourteen thousand determined men were preparing to make a united attack on the common enemy. To carry out the war successfully Napoleon will need no less than one hundred and fifty thousand men, and even then his chances of success would be doubtful. Now, then, that his troops have been victorious in a small skirmish, he should risk no further danger, but withdraw at once.

We are glad to see that the debates in the French Chambers have made a proper impression on the Imperial Majesty. The speeches of M.M. Favre and Billaut could scarcely fail in convincing him of the wild scheme of conquering Mexico; and therefore the Emperor hesitates about sending reinforcements for General Lorencez—the preliminary, in fact, to the withdrawal of all his forces from so dangerous a region. The troops to be sent from France have now dwindled down to four regiments, and even these are to be sent to Martinique and Guadeloupe to be acclimated. This really looks like the sober second thought of the French government; and, as it is only by withdrawing his forces from Mexico that the Emperor can preserve the peace and safety of his empire, we trust he will see the wisdom of following up this inspiration, and decide at once on leaving the Mexicans to arrange and manage their own affairs.

The New Tariff.

In another portion of this morning's issue we present our readers with a table of the new rates of duty to be levied after the 1st of August on foreign goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States. The bill levying the new rates is arranged in a peculiar form, many of the rates prescribed being "additional" to those heretofore imposed. On account of this arrangement it has been unusually difficult matter to prepare the table we publish, inasmuch as it has been necessary to make constant reference to the laws of March 2, 1861, and August 5, 1861.

It will be seen that the rates of duty have been greatly increased, particularly on such articles as liquors, cigars, essential oils, fruit, &c. The duty on hides, of which great numbers are imported into this country, and on which it would seem a higher rate might be levied, remains the same as under the previous act. As this article is a raw material, to be used by our own manufacturers in the production of various articles, it has been deemed expedient not to raise the rate of duty thereon. Many amendments to the bill as it was first reported to the House have been made. They will be found incorporated in our compilation.

The act has been made to conform with the Tariff bill passed by Congress, which, it will be recollected, imposes a tax of three per cent on manufactured articles. The new rate of duty on foreign manufactured goods is thirty-five per cent, or five per cent in excess of that formerly imposed.

Some important changes to the existing warehousing law are made. The time allowed importers to leave their goods in bond has been extended from three months to one year, when the goods are withdrawn for consumption, and to three years when they are withdrawn for exportation. The bill as originally framed extended the time to three years; but the House amended it as above. One of the most important changes in the bill is the following: In relation to the payment of duty on goods under the law of last August they may be withdrawn at any time within three months from the date of importation, on payment of the old rate; if they have been imported under other laws they must be withdrawn before August 1 to escape payment of a new duty. All goods on shipboard on the 1st of August are to be taxed at the new rates. Drugs and medi-

Importation from Washington.

The Tariff Bill Passed by Both Houses of Congress.

The New Plan for Supplying a National Currency.

Message of the Confiscation Bill by the House.

The Punishment of Treason, Forfeiture of the Property of Rebels, Their Slaves Declared Free, &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1862.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, July 11, 1862.

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TERMS.—Three dollars per year. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cents.

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Official Drawings of the Delaware State Lottery. DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 273—July 11, 1862.

Prizes Cashable in all Legitimate Lotteries. N. H. All communications confidential.

Royal Havana Lottery.—See Official Drawing of June 21, 1862, in another column.

The Hot Weather Hat.—Buy One of Knott's "pecked" straw hats, price only \$2, and you will find it the cheapest, coolest, and most durable you ever made. He has, besides his fine hats, all varieties of straw, and his Knott's "pecked" hats are as elegant and active as ever. For your hot weather hats go to Knott's, No. 312 Broadway.

Brandreth's Pills—New Style, Fresh and genuine, whole and retail, at H. O. OAKLEY'S, 101 Wall Street, New York.

At Jeffers', 573 Broadway, Ladies' Elastic Hose, \$1.50 to \$2.50; Balloons, \$1.25 to \$2.50; and all kinds of shoes and slippers, youths' and children's shoes, Balloons, \$1.25 to \$2.50.

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